

Gardiner's Island, Game Preserve, Has Rich Colonial Lore

Founder Was Mighty Man in His Day, a Builder and Warrior—
Descendants Uphold Family Traditions—Historic
Spot Leased to Clarence H. Mackay.

IN the year of our Lord, 1635, July the 10th, came I, Lion Gardiner, and Mary my wife, from Worden, a town of Holland. We came from Worden to London and from there to New England, and dwelt at Saybrook for 4 years (It is at the mouth of the Connecticut River), of which I was Commander; there was born to me a son named David, 1636, the 29th of April, the first born in that place; and in 1638, a daughter was born to me, called Mary, the 30th of August; and then I went to an island of my own, which I bought of the Indians, called by them Marchonate, by the Isle of Wight, and there was born another daughter, named Elizabeth, the 14th of September, 1641, she being the first child of English parents that was born there.

This, the first entry, plainly written by the founder of the family in the Gardiner family Bible is perhaps the most interesting of their history, and the Bible itself is one of their treasured heirlooms. There are many records in the family archives and in those of Saybrook, New Haven and towns on Long Island adjacent to Gardiner's Island which prove that Lion Gardiner, first lord of the manor of Gardiner's Island and the founder of the Gardiner family in America, was a mighty man in his day and a forceful example in the way of his posterity.

Patent Antedates New York Colony.
Gardiner's Island lies in Gardiner's Bay. It is east of Shelter Island and to the south-west of Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, off New London, Conn. The island is nine miles long and a mile and a half wide and contains about 3,000 acres. It was acquired by the author of the entry quoted above in 1639. The patent antedates the State and even the Colony of New York. First bought of the Long Island Indians, the proprietor was confirmed in his rights by a grant from the English Crown. When this royal jurisdiction was removed from the colonies by the patent resistance of Washington and his army it was argued by certain lawyers that Gardiner's Island would be an independent nation. It is legally a part of the town of Easthampton, Suffolk county, Long Island.

The little island, always interesting to antiquarians and other persons who like curious customs, &c., has recently come rather prominently into the news because of a twenty years' lease of it that Clarence H. Mackay has obtained for the purpose of using it as a game preserve. This lease was, in fact, made some time ago and is only recently effective.

The Gardiner family, living on its ancestral island for three centuries, has been more like an English family than one with its roots in America. This has been only seeming, however, on account of the property going for eight generations to the first born son of the family and for the preservation of other Old World but excellent customs. In truth the Gardiners from the first Lion to the present Lion, the thirteenth heir, have been ardently and actively American. The family has produced fine men and women, who have taken high rank in the army, in business, as agriculturists, stock raisers, sheep farmers, lawyers, divines, physicians, historians, and all the members of the different generations have borne a reputation for generosity and philanthropy. The history of the family, in truth, is one that America is proud of.

Friend of the Puritans.
Lion Gardiner, founder of the house, was born in England in 1589. It is supposed in the Isle of Wight, but his papers do not show the exact part. He received more than the ordinary education of his day, and even as a young man gave evidence of independence in thought and action. Although not a member of the Pilgrims' Church, he was a devoted friend of the Puritans and served them when he could.

Brave and ambitious, soon after coming of age he volunteered and joined the English army in Holland. There he received an appointment as "An Engineer and Master of Works of the Fort" in the Leaguers

of the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries. This was a position that required professional skill and technical knowledge; Lion Gardiner proved that he possessed both and that he was for his age a master of his craft. The Puritans of New England, needing such a man in the colonies, besought him to accept an office under them to construct and assume command of forts they wished to build. It required some persuasion because Gardiner had a career in Holland before him and he had married a Dutch girl. Finally he accepted; his salary was to be \$100 per annum and his contract was to run for four years. In addition, transportation and subsistence were to be provided for himself and family. This contract was made between him and John Winthrop the younger.

Gardiner's wife was Mary Wilemson, daughter of Derik Wilemson of Woerden, Holland. They reached Boston in November, 1635. As the ship which brought them hither had to be refitted it could not take Gardiner at once to the mouth of the Connecticut River, where he was to build a fort. But the Yankees hated to see him in idleness.

At length the bad temper which had been brewing burst out and no diplomacy could avail to postpone a battle. In this Lion Gardiner was seen to be a great warrior; he

of the Connecticut and built the first fort ever reared in that wilderness. It was built of square hewn timber, with a palisade and ditch. The fort was named Saybrook, after Lord Say and Lord Brooke.

The work was done amid tremendous difficulties. Surrounded by tribes of hostile Indians, the Pequots, Narragansetts and Mohegans, it was by the rule of dividing and ruling that Gardiner found it possible to keep his men at work. Other enemies beset the colonies, not the least of whom were the Dutch of New Amsterdam, who claimed the land as their own.

In these various difficulties Gardiner displayed courage, wisdom and knowledge of human nature. He made friends of two tribes of Indians and by means of this friendship he held in check the ominous Pequots. He had also to undo the faults of the Commissioners from Massachusetts, who were present to overlook the work, and by their hasty and ill tempered behavior involved the builders with the Indians.

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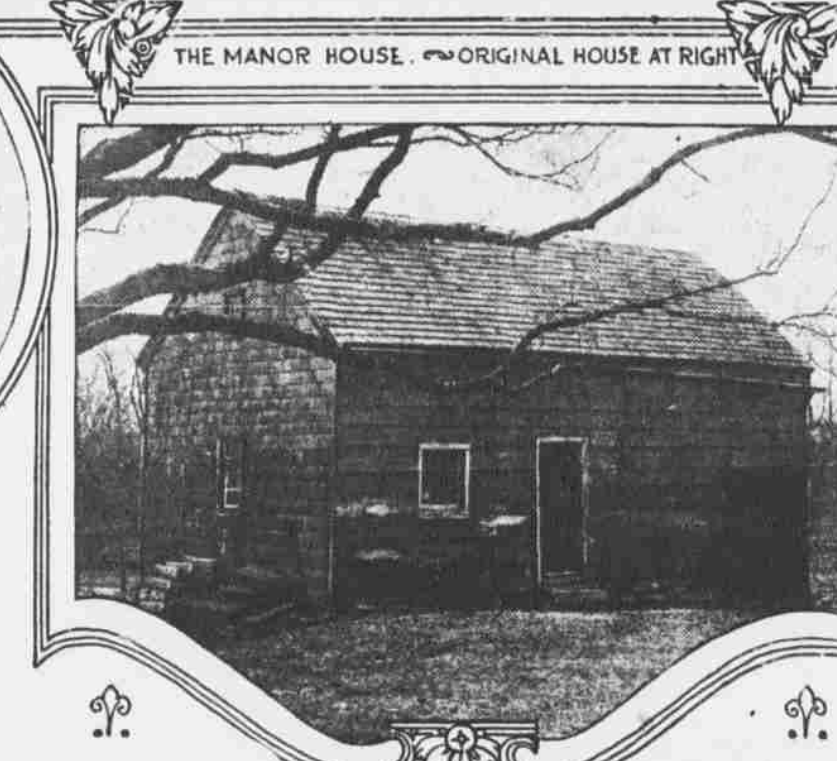
THE PRESENT LION GARDINER AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHOOTING GROUND



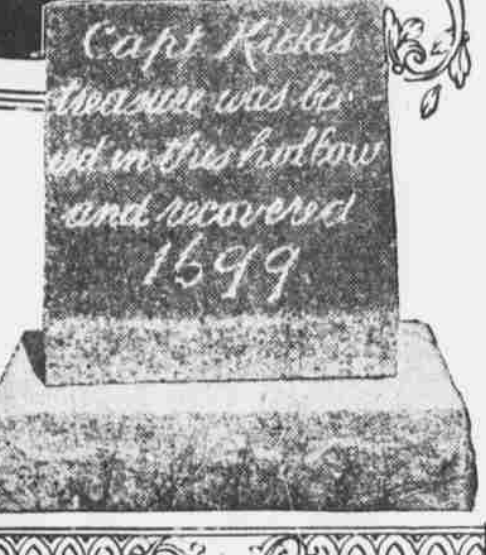
THE MANOR HOUSE, ORIGINAL HOUSE AT RIGHT



CLARENCE H. MACKAY WHO HAS LEASED GARDINER'S ISLAND



THE FIRST GARDINER HOUSE ON GARDINER'S ISLAND



MONUMENT AT CAPT. KIDD'S CACHE

conducted the defence himself and almost constantly exposed himself to the arrows of the Indians. On one occasion he fell, his doublet apparently pierced by a score of arrows. A loud shout from the savages proclaimed their belief that they had slain their chief enemy, but greatly to their chagrin he appeared next day at the head of his little band of defenders and this time he drove the Indians away. Two "great guns" that he caused to be fired on this third day of the assault gave the Indians a great scare.

Wiped Out the Pequots

Gardiner reported to Gov. Vane that there would be no security on the Connecticut border until the Pequots were conquered. The Governor wrote back in scriptural phrase telling him to "smite the Pequots." And as these savages had killed one of his men Gardiner was not loath to start exterminating this tribe.

The Massachusetts Governor sent twenty armed men to reinforce the garrison and Gardiner proceeded to carry out his plans of extermination. He made friends with the Narragansetts and Mohicans and led a force of his settlers in combination with the dusky warriors against the Pequots at Mystic on the Thames River, himself in supreme command. The expedition was a complete success and the hostile tribe was almost wiped out.

During his life at Saybrook Gardiner frequently had crossed to Long Island and made friends with Wyandanch, chief of the Montauks. In 1639, by means of this friendship of Chief Wyandanch for the "White Chief Gardiner," the latter was able to purchase the island called by the Indians Marchonate. A formal conveyance of it was made to him by Yowawan, the local sachem, and his wife Aswaw. This conveyance is still in existence.

The price that Lion Gardiner paid for these 30,000 acres was one big black dog, one gun, powder and shot, a gallon of rum and three Dutch blankets.

Capt. Kidd started at once to improve his land and in the same year he received a grant from the Royal Governor creating his estate a manor and a lordship. He maintained friendly relations with the Montauks, who presented him with various tracts of land on Long Island, always called the mainland, and other tracts he secured by purchase. Lion Gardiner died in 1664.

David Gardiner, Lion's only son, was born in 1636 and sent to England to be educated. He married a young widow in Westminster (London) and returning to his inheritance led a busy life carving a handsome estate out of the woody wilderness. He was public spirited and always in favor of the colonies. He died in 1689 and was buried in New Haven.

John (born 1661) was the oldest son of David, hearty, active, robust, upright and generous; he "savors sometimes," and was "sober at home and jovial abroad." But he always kept a chaplain on the island. John had four wives, and seven children by the first one and two by the second, no issue by the other two.

Capt. Kidd Entertains Gardiner.

It was during his reign that Capt. Kidd, the pirate, sailed into the roadstead of Gardiner's Island on his sloop Antonio for reasons of his own. John Gardiner paid him a visit on board and found Kidd civil and "well behaved," no strange thing, since Kidd had not long before been one of the most respected citizens of New Amsterdam. The pair transacted some small business and Capt. Kidd, at his conclusion sent a present to Mrs. Gardiner. He left with Gardiner certain goods and treasure to keep for him.

Secretly Kidd buried some treasure on Gardiner's Island, which was dug up years afterward. Instead of the vast wealth the pirate is said by tradition to have planted there this treasure consisted of 1,100 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver, 1,700 ounces of precious gems, in all amounting (roughly) to between \$30,000 and \$50,000. This treasure was afterward recovered and delivered to Lord Bellamont.

The fourth lord of the manor was David, born 1691. He was a gentleman farmer, who gave all his time to improving his estate and stocking it with 200 head of cattle, forty horses and 3,000 sheep. His son, John, born 1714, married first Elizabeth Mulford, and, second, Dorothy Lothrop Avery. Another David, born in 1738, was the sixth lord; he married Jerusha Buel and had two sons. His eldest son, John Lyon, according to the law of primogeniture, succeeded. He went to Princeton in 1783, and married Sarah Griswold and had five children. The eldest of these was David Johnson, born 1804, who was graduated at Yale and died unmarried, which broke the entail.

John Griswold (1812) David's brother, became the ninth proprietor, and never married either. The tenth proprietor was Samuel Buel Gardiner, who married Mary Thompson of New York, and had four children. His eldest son, David Johnson 2d, was the eleventh lord, and was succeeded by his brother, John Lyon (twelfth proprietor), who married Coralie Livingston Jones of New York; their family consisted of five children—Coralie Livingston, Adele Griswold, Lion, John and Winthrop. Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, their mother, was a resident of the Colonial Dames and their father enjoyed various civic and social honors.

The present head of the family is the first born son Lion, who is still a young man in business in New York. His sister, Miss Adele, carries on the reputation of the family for patriotism and philanthropy. During the Spanish-American War she organized at her own expense a nursing bureau for the yellow fever hospitals and herself superintended this benevolent work.

Mayflower Annals Indicate Pilgrim Fathers Were Lettered Men

WHAT proportion of the 103 passengers on the Mayflower who landed in this country in November, 1620, knew how to read and write? We know that forty-one of the number could write, for the famous compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, as the ship lay in the harbor of Cape Cod on November 11 (old style, new style November 21), "in ye year of ye reign of our sovereign Lord King James of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fifty-fourth, Anno Dom. 1620," they affixed their names.

These forty-one Pilgrim Fathers were:
John Carver, William Brewster, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, Isaac Allerton, Samuel Fuller, John Alden, William Mullins, Christopher Martin, Richard Warren, William White, Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, Thomas Rogers, Francis Cooke, John Riggdale, Thomas Tinker, John Turner, Edward Fuller, James Chilton, Francis Eaton, John Billington, John Crackston, John Goodman, Moses Fletcher, Thomas Williams, Gregory Priest, Richard Britteridge, Gilbert Winslow, Edmund Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Clarke, George Soule, John Allerton, Richard Gardiner, Edward Doty, Thomas English, Edward Leister, William Bradford.

Of this list we know that at least a score were "gentle" in their old home in England, and from specifications of family relations, conditions, &c., in the list of Mayflower passengers as given in Bradford's History of "Plymouth Plantation," we are safe in assuming the same worldly quality for at least as many more. The picture of William Brewster's house at Scrooby, in England, a comfortable farm house, with rich fields around it and many cattle and farm animals, was perhaps typical of the comfortable homes that many of these Puritans abandoned for conscience sake. It was at Brewster's that the pilgrims ordinarily "met on ye Lord's day."

Signatures on Ancient Documents Prove Goodly Proportion of Passengers Were Literate—
Education Not Restricted to the Leaders—Notable Personalities and Ideals Described

dition of others by that early passenger list, which is headed thus:

"The names of those which came over first, in ye year 1620, and merit (by the blessing of God), the first beginners, and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations, and colonies, in view, England's (and their families)."

Then follows (in part) the descriptions in brief of the passengers:
"Mr. John Carver, Katherine his wife, Desire Winter, and two men servants, John Howland, Roger Wilder; William Latham, a boy. And a maid servant and a child was born to her called Jasper More."
"Mr. William Brewster, Mary his wife, with two sons, whose names were Love and Wrester (or Wrestling). And a boy was put to him called Richard More; and another of his brothers. The rest of his children were left behind and came over afterwards."

"Mr. Edward Winslow, Elizabeth his wife, and two men servants called George Soule and Elias Story; also a little girl was put to him called Ellen, the sister of Richard More."

"Mr. Isaac Allerton, and Mary his wife, 3 children and a servant boy, John Hooke."
"Captain Miles Standish and Rose, his wife."

"Mr. Christopher Martin, and his wife and two servants, Solomon Prower and John Langemore."

"Mr. William White and Susanna, his wife, and one son called Resolved and one borne a shipboard called Perigrine; and two servants, William Holbeck and Edward Thompson."

The Mayflower started with ninety-eight passengers; one was born on the voyage and four joined them from the ship's crew. There were seventy-three males, fifty-four men and twenty boys; there were thirty females, twenty-two women and eight girls. The democratic feeling existing is shown by the signers of the compact, masters and men, a servant, was the only passenger who died on the voyage. His death occurred on November 6, 1620.

William Brewster, born at Scrooby, was

the ruling Elder at Leyden and Plymouth till his death, April 18, 1644. Miles Standish, who signed No. 6 on the covenant, was at Leyden but not a member of the church. He was chosen captain at Plymouth on February 17, 1621. Rose, his wife, who came over with him, died January 29, 1621.

Brewster the Ruling Elder.

While William Brewster was relatively "of the people" during his twelve years' residence at Leyden he improved himself by constant study. There he and Edward Winslow organized and managed the Pilgrims' Press, which was suppressed. Edward Winslow, who afterward was noted as being one of the most energetic and trusted men in the colony, was a gentleman "of the best family of any of the Plymouth planters, his father, Edward Winslow, Esq., being a person of some figure at Drotwich, Worcestershire."

Gov. Winslow defines the ecclesiastical position of the Pilgrim Church, and in giving Pastor John Robinson's celebrated "Farewell to the Mayflower Pilgrims" has this to say of the pastor himself: "Tis true, I confess, he was more rigid in his course and ways at first than toward his latter end. For his study was peace and union so far as might agree with faith and a good conscience."

The exiled and persecuted Pilgrims almost without exception took what advantage they could, seeing that they were living in a foreign city, where everything was dear and with narrow means, of the fact that Leyden was a seat of learning. Several of them matriculated at the Leyden University between the years 1609 and 1620. Among these

was John Brewster, 20 years old, who took a degree in philosophy and politics on August 9, 1617.

In Bradford's "Life of William Brewster" appears this:
"After he had attained some learning, viz., the knowledge of the Latin tongue and some insight in the Greek and spent some small time at Cambridge, he served the Secretary of State, William Davison, from 1586 to 1587, who esteemed him rather as a son than as a servant, and for his wisdom and godliness, in private, he would converse with him more like a friend and familiar than a servant."

During his residence in Holland he taught English to Danes and Germans and set up printing. In New England when the church had no other minister Elder Brewster taught twice every Sabbath, "powerfully and profitably."

Divided Into 24 Households.

In the twenty-four households (later diminished to nineteen) Gov. Bradford groups the 103 persons who actually arrived in New England into householders and the servants. There were twenty-three of the latter, including "five hired men." Among these was John Alden, the young cooper whom the company hired at Southampton, who afterward married Priscilla Mullins. "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" said she to him, according to poetical tradition, when John Alden carried her the proposal of marriage from sturdy Miles Standish, whose wife, Rose, had died in 1621. Captain Standish was not a member of the Pilgrim Church, but it was not for that reason Priscilla rejected his offer, but rather the good looks and eager intelligence of his messenger.

Priscilla lost her mother, Mistress Mullins; her father, William, and her brother, John, in the "Sickness of 1621." She survived as Mrs. Alden to 1650.

The other "hired men" were John Allerton and Thomas English, sailors, and two other seamen, William Trevore and one Ellis. The latter two were engaged for a year and at its expiration went back to England. This seagoing Allerton must not be confounded with Isaac Allerton, who came over with Mary, his wife, and three children, Bartholomew, Remember and Mary, and a servant boy, John Hooke. Mistress Mary and John

Top of Washington Monument

FEW persons who have seen the Washington Monument, even those who have lived within sight of it all their lives, have noticed that the apex of the monument is surrounded with parallel bands. Such is the fact, however; and moreover, the bands are studded with golden points. The bands are made of gold plated iron a foot wide; and the points are spaced a foot from one another.

For a few moments in each sunny day of the first week of the new year the golden fillet that binds the brow of the Washington Monument is visible to the naked eye. Then, the angle of incidence of the sun's rays is such that they are reflected downward to the windows of the buildings north and west of the monument, and the cool, gray surface is seen to be marked with eleven shining lines of gold.

Theoretically a similar effect could be obtained from some point of observation at each moment when the sun's rays are intercepted by the sloping top of the monument, but only an airplane or a balloon could afford the necessary vantage point.

According to the original plan of the

monument it was protected from lightning by an aluminum tip that was connected with the metal framework of the elevator. During the very first summer after the monument was completed, however, it was struck twice, and a piece of stone was chipped from the top.

Experts from all the scientific departments of the Government were called on to contrive a plan for the better protection of the shaft, and they decided that copper bands, studded with projecting points, would accomplish the purpose.

Col. Casey, who had charge of the work, objected on the ground that the copper would turn green, and that the verdigris would "run" and spoil the appearance of the monument; he also doubted that the copper would have the necessary tensile strength. So the men of science agreed on a number of iron bands, heavily galvanized and gold plated so as to prevent rusting.

The bands are connected with the aluminum point of the monument and the framework of the elevator, and at the base iron cables lead the electricity into a deep well, where it harmlessly expends its force. The protection has proved to be perfect.

Hooke were carried off in the first sickness and Isaac Allerton lived to 1659.

Gov. Bradford, who, with his wife, Mistress Dorothy, form household IV, in the Governor's list, suffered a tragedy on the arrival of the Mayflower. Mistress Dorothy being drowned in Cape Cod Harbor.

The unmarried men who became parents or various families included Moses Fletcher, Thomas Williams, John Goodman, Edmund Margeson, Richard Clarke, Gregory Priest, Richard Gardiner, Gilbert Winslow, and Peter Browne, Richard Britteridge, also single, died in Plymouth Harbor in 1620.

Household XIV, of Gov. Bradford's list were the pariahs of the new settlement. How John Billington, afterward (1630) hanged for murder, happened to attach himself to the God fearing Pilgrims mystified even the author of the ancient MS. He had no religion and pretended to none and he was tedious profane. With him, Mistress Ellen Billington, his wife, and two sons, John and Francis, John died before his father's crime, but Francis lived on till 1650.

Recognized as Chiefs.

The forty-one signatories to the compact were recognized as the chiefs of the colony by reason of their devotion to its ideals and, by their education. The latter, then, must have been general through all classes of the colonists, since, as before remarked, several individuals who are entered as servants, signed it. That every member of the Pilgrim Church might be taught to read in order to duly search for himself the Scriptures may safely be assumed, although it is nowhere specifically so stated in the old manuscripts.

But after the colony had passed through its worst trials no excuse could be accepted for any one to remain illiterate, and of all the old stock (Mayflower passengers) who were yet living in 1650 the statement that they were much more "educated" than by the simple accomplishments of reading and writing may be made with positiveness. In that year these numbered scarce thirty persons. They were Gov. Edward Winslow, Gov. William Bradford, Capt. Miles Standish, John Howland, Richard More, George Soule, Isaac Bartholomew, Remember and Mary Allerton, Priscilla Mullins, Susanna White, Resolved and Peregrine White, Giles Constanta and Damaris Hopkins, Edward Doty, Francis Billington, Henry Samson, Francis Cooke, John Cooke, Joseph Rogers, Mary Chilton, Samuel Fuller, Samuel Eaton and John Alden.